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The lines of sizes are broken—there are plenty of 4, 5 and 6 year sizes, as well as 11 to 15 years, but not so many of the others. The Waists are of percale in attractive patterns.

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## Star Shirt

## Waists

At 69 Cents.

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## P. L. Chambers

... SOLE AGENT ...

the ship the crash came. We could not see  
from our place how much damage had been  
done. The fog was the worst I ever saw,  
and what with whistles and bells all around  
us, there was no little confusion.

The second captain's statement is im-  
portant in that it differs from the statement  
made by Superintendent West. The latter  
declared earlier in the day that La Bour-  
gne's engines were reversed before the colli-  
sion occurred, and that the ship was crawl-  
ing along at the slowest possible pace.

Capt. C. M. Walker, of the Old Dominion  
steamship Guyardotte, which collided with  
the Clyde line freighter George W. Clyde, in-  
sists that it was not until after the collision  
that the engines of the Clyde were reversed.  
The latter now lies beached on the Long Island shore, half  
way between Fort Hamilton and Owlhead. Three  
Chapman wrecking vessels are discharging  
her cargo. The steamer has a large hole in  
her port side about amidships.

The sunken Altair line steamship Alisa lies  
on her side south-southwest of Fort Ham-  
ilton, in fifty feet of water. Her topmast  
and the top of her smokestack are out of  
water.

## TOO MUCH ALE AT A PARTY.

Michael Kraemer Shoots His Mother  
and Kills Himself.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 1.—The out-  
come of one of the many Sunday mixed  
parties in the oil works district of this city  
was the death of Mrs. Mary Kraemer and  
her son Michael. They both died from a  
bullet in the brain, and although there is  
some mystery as yet as to who did the  
shooting, it is believed that young Kraemer  
killed his mother and then committed sui-  
cide. Towards the middle of the afternoon  
the son, Michael, was debarred from en-  
joying any further festivities. The door  
was locked against him, and, after repeated  
efforts to get within, he adjourned to his  
own apartment. Shortly afterwards his  
mother followed him. It is stated, in a spir-  
it of reconciliation, and it was only a moment  
later when two shots were heard. The door  
was broken open, and Henry Boehler, one  
of those who had been present at the party,  
and one of those chiefly concerned in eject-  
ing Kraemer, was found in the room. He  
had a revolver in his hand, and it was with  
difficulty that it could be taken from him.  
The police took him in charge. He claimed  
that he had fired the shot, but he was not  
able to find out what was the trouble. His  
companions, including the other two sons  
of the murdered woman, bore him out in this  
assertion, but he is held by the police nev-  
ertheless.

The revolver with which the shooting was  
done was the property of Michael Kraemer,  
and it was this that Boehler had in his  
hand. One of the theories entertained by  
the police in connection with the crime,  
however, is that Michael Kraemer, furious  
with anger at having been ejected from the  
apartment where the festivities were going  
on, had fired the shot at the first person  
who went into his room, and, on finding  
that he had killed his mother, committed  
suicide.

## COAL COMBINE SCORED.

Anti-Monopoly Sermon by the Rev.  
Thomas Dixon.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Rev. Thomas Dix-  
on preached to-day in the Academy of Music,  
and in a prelude to his regular sermon paid  
his respects to the coal combine. The At-  
torney-general, he said, has announced that  
he has no power to interfere with the combine,  
because the laws, as they are now framed,  
did not give him the authority. This was  
true, and the Attorney-general could not  
very well be accused of favoritism. Under  
the laws it was impossible to prevent these  
people from combining and increasing the  
price of coal. The result will be that people  
will starve for want of heat, and coal will  
be sold at a price which will starve the  
poor. The coal combine, he said, was a  
guilty of murder, and he would not be  
surprised if they had driven daggers into  
the hearts of their victims. The men who  
have gone into this, he added, have gone  
into it for the sake of the dividends, for the  
money that there is in it, regardless of the  
necessities of the people. Any statute pre-  
venting them to combine could be used  
against any manufacturing company. But  
there was a remedy. Let the state keep  
on, and when the next generation took  
charge of the mines and the railroads, and  
run them in the interest of the people.  
Every step in the direction of such a  
remedy hastened the death of such a system.

## THOUGHT THEY STRUCK GOLD.

How Illinois Farmers Lost an Opportunity  
to Make a Fortune.

PANA, Ill., March 1.—This section of  
the State was thrown into considerable excite-  
ment about ten days ago when it was given  
out and believed that gold in paying quan-  
tities had been discovered on the farm of  
Charles Baker, a well-known farmer. Baker,  
in sinking a well, discovered a four-foot  
vein of what had the appearance of gold  
and was pronounced as such by L. Parkinson,  
a "ger," who mined gold in California in  
the "40's. A guard was posted to protect the  
spot by day and night, and Baker was offered  
twenty times the value of the land for his  
farm for a few acres by the government.  
Baker refused. Farmers adjoining his land likewise  
refused. Greatly increased prices for their  
land. Meanwhile, in same manner, Baker  
was sent to an assayer, who returned an  
analysis to the effect that the mineral con-  
sisted principally of yellow mica and con-  
tained no gold properties of paying value.  
In consequence of which Baker and his neigh-  
bors are regretful for not selling their prop-  
erty.

## NEEDLE IN HER ANKLE.

A Doctor Located It by Means of the  
Cathode Rays.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—An interesting  
as well as astonishing proof of what the  
cathode rays can do was offered last even-  
ing by an experiment of Dr. William Lee  
Howard, of the Johns Hopkins University.  
Howard, a vaudeville singer, with Billy Woods's  
company, has been suffering for a long time  
with pains in his left foot. Yesterday he  
consulted Dr. Howard, who, by means of  
an experiment on the subject of X rays,  
Dr. Howard applied four tests, and finally  
located a needle in his ankle. The needle  
had been broken off in his knee in childhood,  
and was when found located just back of the  
external malleolus. By an operation, the  
needle was removed, thus constituting one of the most  
remarkable tests yet made with the cathode  
rays. The experiment is being watched by  
scientists as nothing short of wonderful, as  
such a small object as a needle was discov-  
ered.

## DREW LOTS FOR A WOMAN.

The Ex-Convict Lost and Gave Up His  
Wife to Her New Lover.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
WHITE PIGEON, Mich., March 1.—Ed-  
ward Jordan, of Mottsville, was sentenced  
to serve a term of four years at hard labor  
in the Jackson (Mich.) penitentiary. Jordan,  
on his release, returned to his home, where  
he was expected to be affectionately  
greeted by his wife, from whom he had  
parted with vows of fidelity, but, instead,  
found her in the arms of another man. This  
to which one should claim his wife. This  
was done, but Jordan lost, and faithfully  
kept the vow. Jordan's wife, in a court  
with his lawful wife, while the divorce  
and a second marriage will legalize the vows  
made.

## Strike of Painters.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—The Brotherhood  
of Painters of this city and Allegheny, at  
their meeting to-night, decided to inau-  
gurate a strike to-morrow morning for the  
scale of wages. The scale calls for \$3 a day  
time and one-half each, and a readjustment  
of the apprentices system. A stubborn fight is pre-  
dicted.

## Shot by Her Lover.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Last night, at  
Cheviot, six miles west of Cincinnati, Harry  
Matlack, a resident of the village, shot and  
killed Mrs. Anna Strong, wife of the pri-  
or of the Cheviot Hotel. The two had  
been quarreling for some time, and were quar-  
reling when the tragedy occurred.

# SPAIN IN A FERMENT

## Her People Excited to the Danger Point Over the Cuban Belligerency Resolutions.

## Monster Meeting Held at Barcelona Yesterday and the United States Consulate Afterward Stoned and Windows Broken.

## PREPARATIONS FOR WAR UNDER WAY

## Training Ships Ordered Held in Readiness and All Merchant Steamers to Be Armed.

## Shouts of "Death to Uncle Sam!" "Viva Spain!" and "Down with the United States!" Common in the Streets of the Cities.

## OUR LEGATION AT MADRID GUARDED

## Policemen Stationed at the Building and a Company of Gendarmes Within Call.

## Fitting Out of Privateers to Prey on American Commerce Urged by a Newspaper—Students at the Head of the Demonstrations.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)  
MADRID, March 1.—If one may judge  
by the things that have been said and  
some of the things that have been done to-  
day, the Spanish people are enthusias-  
tically determined to go to war forth-  
with the United States and to  
speedily avenge the insult which, it is  
fancied, has been offered to the haughty  
pride of Spain by the United States Sen-  
ate in determining to recognize the Cu-  
ban provisional government as a bel-  
ligerent power and to ask the President  
to use his good offices with Spain to ob-  
tain recognition of Cuban independence.

Some of the organs of public opinion  
declare that the bankruptcy of the Span-  
ish government would not prevent the  
Spanish people from taking up the quar-  
rel on their own account and fitting out  
expeditions and maintaining themselves  
at their own expense while combating  
the insolence of the assertions of the  
United States.

The day has been characterized by  
many manifestations of public wrath and  
excitement, and in Barcelona the Span-  
iards have gone to the extreme of using  
violence on the consulate of the United  
States and stoning it, breaking several  
windows in the building. No bodily  
harm was done to anybody except to  
certain members of the crowd, which  
was charged by the police when the  
stones were thrown at the United States  
consulate.

There seems to have been a notable  
increase of excitement and patriotic ar-  
dor among the people since yesterday,  
when the news of the Senate's action  
was first made known. How much this  
may be due to the fact of its being a  
Sunday, with its accompanying absence  
of occupation and gathering of the peo-  
ple in public places for what amusement,  
entertainment or excitement may be  
offered, can only be conjectured. Such  
a stress of feeling as has existed to-day,  
if it continue for any length of time,  
cannot but afford a serious menace to  
the peaceful relations of the two coun-  
tries.

The Spanish authorities seem to have  
felt apprehensions of the form the peo-  
ple's wrath might take, and provided  
special safeguards for the suppression of  
disorders, and especially for the protec-  
tion of any official representative of the  
United States government.

## PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The preparations of the government  
are not all of a peaceful character, how-  
ever. It is significant that the Minister  
of Marine, Admiral Jose Maria Beranger,  
has issued orders for the training  
squadron to be prepared to sail. It is  
regarded as probable that this squadron  
will proceed shortly to Cuba. It has  
also been ordered that all other war  
ships available be forthwith armed and  
equipped and put into condition for ac-  
tive service. In addition to this, about  
fifty merchant steamers available for  
the government service will be provided  
with naval armaments. For the mili-  
tary branch of the service a fresh ex-  
pedition of twenty thousand infantry and  
five thousand cavalry will be equipped  
and put on a war footing, and will be  
kept in readiness to leave on the shortest  
notice.

## IN VIEW OF THE EXCITED STATE OF THE

public mind, the United States legation

will warfare, and we shall employ a  
system of privateers to overcome a trad-  
ing nation. Americans are wrong to  
judge Spain by her budget. There are  
things which are superior to revenue.  
Some merchant captains have offered  
already to arm their steamers as pri-  
vateers. A captain of Barcelona asks for  
letters of marque, offering to equip and  
maintain the fastest steamer at his own  
cost."

The students were summoned to meet  
at the university at 2:30 o'clock this  
afternoon, but precautions had been  
taken by the authorities to prevent a  
demonstration, and no disorder resulted.

The guard about the United States le-  
gation, so far as it is seen, consists only  
of a few policemen, but a force of 150  
gendarmes is kept constantly ready in an  
adjacent house in case of any demon-  
stration being made against the lega-  
tion. In addition the authorities have  
tendered to Minister Taylor a guard of  
police at the entrance to his private  
residence, but Mr. Taylor has declined  
this offer.

"The customary Sunday bull fight oc-  
curred to-day in the Plaza De Toros,  
and there were apprehensions felt lest,  
after the fight and its accompanying ex-  
citement, the keenest which a Spaniard  
knows, there should be a demonstration  
organized. With the vast throngs of all  
classes of people who attend the bull  
fights the consequences of the awaken-  
ing of the mob spirit would have threat-  
ened most serious results. Consequently,  
every avenue to the Plaza De Toros was  
secured by a force of gendarmes. As it  
turned out, only a small knot of people  
raised shouts of "Viva Spain," and they  
were quietly dispersed. Others, how-  
ever, proceeded to the barracks and the  
military clubs, shouting for Spain and  
the army. The police were on the watch,  
and prevented the demonstrations from  
becoming serious by dispersing the  
crowds at various points and arresting  
many persons.

The agitation and popular clamor con-  
tinued until 11 o'clock to-night, when the  
police succeeded in restoring quiet.

## RIOT AT BARCELONA.

United States Consulate Stoned by a  
Mob of 15,000 People.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)  
BARCELONA, Spain, March 1.—The  
fever of indignation and hate against  
the United States which seems to have  
taken possession of the heart of all  
Spain over the action of the United  
States Senate in recognizing the pro-  
visional government of Cuba as belliger-  
ents and in calling on President Cleve-  
land to use his good offices with Spain  
to secure the independence of Cuba cul-  
minated in violent scenes here to-day and  
an attack on the United States con-  
sulate.

The trouble did not arise out of the  
spontaneous formation of the mob  
which did the violence, but was the out-  
come of a public meeting which had  
been influenced by fervid speeches. The  
public demonstration to protest against  
the United States Senate's action was  
organized by the political leaders, in-  
cluding Republicans and men of all  
shades of political sentiment.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when  
the meeting was assembled, and there  
were fully 15,000 people present, all in  
a state of high patriotic enthusiasm and  
ripe for any manifestation of the emo-  
tions which possessed them. They were  
addressed by the orators provided for  
the occasion, and the purpose of the  
meeting explained as one of protest  
against the recognition of the Cuban  
government as a belligerent power by  
the United States Senate. The spirit of  
the crowd took fire and its members set  
off for the United States consulate. The  
leaders who had originated the meeting  
seem to have realized the serious conse-  
quences that might follow on a demon-  
stration that took this direction, and  
they made every effort to dissuade the  
mob from its purpose. But their utmost  
efforts were of no avail, and the crowd  
set off for the United States consulate.

The authorities of the city had by this  
time taken alarm, and a force of police  
was sent to the consulate. The excited  
crowd was not intimidated by this show  
of force from scattering before the con-  
sulate was reached.

## "Down with the Yankees!"

These verbal missiles did not long  
satisfy the aroused passions of the mob,  
and in a short time stones began flying  
from the crowd which broke a number  
of windows in the United States con-  
sulate. The force of police waited for  
no further manifestation, but charged  
the crowd under the orders of their offi-  
cers and roughly dispersed them, wound-  
ing several. So far as learned, there  
were no fatal results.

Being driven away from the United  
States consulate, the crowd marched off  
to the prefecture of police and gathered  
at the newspaper offices. There the riot-  
ers listened to more fervid oratory, and  
got themselves worked up to the highest  
pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic spirit.  
The military club in the city was also  
a center of excitement, and there were  
also glowing speeches indulged in to the  
honor of the army, which were eagerly  
listened to and greeted with loud cheers.

The majority of those who took part  
in to-day's disorders are found to have  
been students, and they were most per-  
sistent in keeping up the disorders. The  
police were obliged to charge the crowds  
again and again before they succeeded  
in clearing the streets of the rioters.  
After they were driven from the streets  
they proceeded to the Governor's palace,  
intending to present to that functionary  
their protest against the action of the  
United States Senate.

The persons who took part in the dis-  
orderly demonstrations have clearly had  
the sympathies of the people with them.  
The onlookers from the neighboring  
houses cheered them with the greatest  
enthusiasm. The balconies and windows  
were filled with ladies waving their  
handkerchiefs, as the students passed  
through the streets. When they arrived  
before the United States consulate they  
found that a strong body of police had  
occupied the entrance of the consulate.  
The riotous students tried to force an en-  
trance here, but they were repulsed by  
mounted gendarmes. A lieutenant of  
gendarmes was wounded by a stone  
thrown from the crowd. The students  
publicly tore up a number of American  
flags which they had purchased in the  
town.

## FEELING AT WASHINGTON.

Views of Representative Hitt, Senator  
Lodge and Others.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Intense in-  
terest centered here to-night in the dis-  
patches showing the demonstrative feel-  
ings existing in Spain against the Amer-  
icans regarding the Cuban question and  
the statement that the government is in-  
creasing its naval force. Copies of the  
dispatches were shown to public men in-  
terested in the question. No surprise  
was expressed at the demonstrations  
which have occurred; in fact, such were  
expected, which have no doubt been  
published in the Spanish papers have  
had their influence on the masses of the  
people, who, impulsive, excited and in-  
spired with patriotic feelings, have been  
thrown into an unfriendly mood against  
United States officials. The whole mat-  
ter is regarded here simply as that of  
mob violence, for which the Spanish  
government has not in any manner been  
responsible. So far as could be learned  
to-night, no official news had been re-  
ceived here by the government. Steps  
undoubtedly will be taken very promptly  
to-morrow to ascertain the situation  
through State Department channels if  
Minister Taylor, at Madrid, or Consul  
Bowen, at Barcelona, do not anticipate  
the officials and make a report.

The Spanish minister, Senor De Lome,  
heard of the happenings in Spain to-day  
through the press, and he was besieged  
by the reporters for an expression of  
his opinion. He diplomatically declined,  
however, to say anything for publica-  
tion pending news from his government,  
which he expects to receive. The vi-  
olation of the consulate of the United  
States at Barcelona makes a disavowal  
necessary by Spain, and the United  
States probably will inquire of the Span-  
ish government what amends will be  
made. The case finds an analogy in an  
event which occurred in this country  
probably sixty years ago, when a mob  
in New Orleans assaulted the Spanish  
consulate at a time when the Florida  
question was uppermost in the public  
mind. It was a case of mob violence,  
and the government of the United States  
made compensation to Spain for the  
damage done. More recent cases when  
the United States has paid or is about  
to pay indemnity for damages to foreign-  
ers for assaults committed on them are  
the cases of the Chinese in Wyoming  
and the Italians at Waldensburg. In  
these cases, however, the outrages were  
the work of mobs and on individuals,  
not officials.

## MR. HITT'S VIEWS.

The outrage against the consulate at  
Barcelona is looked on here by those  
who have given an opinion on the mat-  
ter as that of the work of a mob for  
which the Spanish government is not di-  
rectly responsible. On the contrary, it  
has, as shown in the dispatch, taken pre-  
cautions to protect the consulate, and  
exercised due diligence in the matter.  
This being the case, Spain may be ex-  
pected to make an expression of genuine  
regret or proper explanation for the un-  
fortunate occurrence, and possibly  
reparation for the damage done. This,  
at least, is the opinion of Chairman  
Hitt, of the House committee on foreign  
affairs, who, from his actual experience  
in diplomatic usages, is well qualified to  
say what the requirements of interna-  
tional law and custom are in such cases.  
Mr. Hitt is confident that the attitude  
of our own government will be one of  
great caution at this juncture, and it is  
not probable that any act or expression  
that may emanate from it will add to the  
difficulty of a peaceable and honorable  
settlement of the trouble. The danger  
to be apprehended, in his mind, is solely  
in some intemperate utterances in Con-  
gress that may add to the excitement  
and precipitate a collision unnecessarily.

As the case now stands, nothing has  
happened that cannot be easily and read-  
ily adjusted by the means always at the  
disposal of diplomacy, and that, too, in  
a manner that will leave no stain on the  
honor of either of the parties to this  
affair. Even if the Spanish government  
should be reluctant to undertake to do  
what is essential to heal the wound  
voluntarily, which may well be doubted,  
there is every reason to suppose that  
some one or more of the great European  
powers who have sound reasons for pre-  
venting if possible any hostile collision  
between the United States and Spain,  
would exercise their good offices to bring  
about a peaceful conclusion of the in-  
cident. It is said to be a fact that in  
countries of Spanish tendencies and ex-  
traction these attacks on the personal  
representatives of an offensive foreign  
nation are most common, and scarcely  
one of the great European powers has in  
the course of the present century es-  
caped an onslaught on one of its con-  
sulates or even legations in some of the  
countries of South or Central America.  
Yet these incidents rarely lead to any-  
thing more serious than a temporary  
straining of the diplomatic relations, and  
end in a proper apology, and, in case  
of the destruction of property or ill  
treatment of an individual, the payment  
of an indemnity.

Mr. Herbert Bowen, the United States  
consul-general at Barcelona, is believed to  
be a very good official to have in this  
troublesome place at this time. He is a  
man of about forty years of age, a New  
Yorker by birth and a son of the late  
editor Bowen, of the Independent, and a  
Tale man, having graduated from that  
university in the class of 1878. He has  
the reputation of being a man of sound  
discretion and excellent judgment, cool  
and well prepared to face an emergency  
with great stability of character, and  
plenty of nerve. Now that the Spanish  
officials have taken steps to protect the  
consulate, it is not doubted that